

The Big 500 Pound Cheese Will Be Cut Tomorrow

Come in and sample it. You won't be obligated to buy in the least. We want you to taste it just the same.

Turkeys Geese and Ducks

Your chance for disappointment is great if you delay buying your turkey later than Saturday. Mr. Hoover says, "Use turkey and save red meat."

At our price all can afford a goose or turkey. Geese, ducks and turkeys, pound 27c and 29c

Hand Made Manila Cigars

Dozens of people have bought a box of our fine cigars and will present it to husband or friend. Real 10c smokes for 4c and less

One box 50 high grade Manila cigars \$1.89
One box 25 high grade cigars \$1.00
One box 25c 15c Manila cigars \$2.00

Two packages None-Such mincemeat 25c

Two cans pie pumpkin for 25c

Homemade rich fruit cake, pound 38c

Five pounds fancy sweet potatoes 25c

Three bunches crisp Utah celery 10c

Everything needed for the Christmas festivities can be found at our store at a great saving in price. Skaggs' Stores are the originators of the "cash and carry" system in this section.

SKAGGS' CASH STORES

Ogden Store

Opposite Postoffice

GEN. PERSHING ABLE OFFICER

Has Confidence of Both British and French Commanders in France.

SCHEMES ARE BROAD

Preparations to Make American Arms Effective Satisfies His Colleagues in War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Direct assurances of the confidence of both British and French commanders in General Pershing's ability and their satisfaction with the breadth and soundness of his preparations to make American arms effective on the western front have reached Washington with the return from Europe of Major-General Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff, who was in conference today with Secretary Baker and other war department officials.

The men, who are actually leading the allied armies, from the commander-in-chief and ministers in charge down to division commanders, have been unhesitating in expressing their approval of the chief of the American expeditionary force and his methods.

Scott inspects battlefront. General Scott visited virtually every part of the battle front and went carefully through all the training processes of both the French and British armies. He believes General Pershing has laid the foundations for American army training upon what is best in French and British methods and

experience. There is no doubt in his mind that American troops will be the equal of any on the front when they come to grips with the German army. They are taking their training enthusiastically.

No pessimism in France. There is no pessimism as to the outcome of the war in the fighting lines, General Scott found. The armies of the allies are cool and confident. The confidence of victory among the fighting men he found became greater the closer the observer got to the front. There were no doubts in the trenches. Some pessimism as there may be among the British seems to be confined to the uninformed in London. It is not reflected in the army.

General Scott now personally has inspected three fighting fronts—the Russian, French and British. It appears probable that he is to command a division of the American army, although no direct statement of the place designed for him by Secretary Baker has been made.

Last episode of "THE NEGLECTED WIFE" and Edwin Arden in "The Iron Heart" at the Cozy, last time today. Orchestra music.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Norton's Floral Store at 2249 Washington will open December 19. All kinds of cut flowers and potted plants. Each lady will receive a souvenir.

"Fatty" Arbuckle in "The Rough House" is the headliner on a Paramount all-comedy program at the Lyceum today only. 5c—Always—5c.



PYREX Oven Ware

FOR THE WIFE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

It is transparent, always clean and sanitary. It BAKES BREAD evenly, brown and crusty.

Other Suitable Gifts

Manicure Sets, Carving Sets, Cut Glass, Table Silverware, Spalding's Athletic Goods, Sweaters, Footballs and Boxing Gloves.

PRICES WILL SUIT

Boyle Hardware Co.

350 Twenty-fourth St.

Telephone 213

COMPENSATION LAW OF STATE OF WYOMING IS DECLARED TO BE FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG

Declaring that, in his opinion, the scheme of the Workmen's Compensation law of Wyoming, approved February 27, 1915, by the legislature of that state, and of other compensation acts which provides for compensating an employee who may be injured without any fault or negligence upon the part of the employer, or for compensating the family of a deceased employee whose death results without any fault or negligence whatever upon the part of employer, and which also takes away from an injured employee the right to maintain an action at law for the recovery of damages against his employer for injuries which he may sustain by reason of the negligence of the employer, and without fault on the part of the employee is fundamentally wrong. But this act even goes further and requires that an employer shall contribute to a fund which is to be used to compensate not only persons injured in his employ, but also to compensate persons injured while in the employ of others, regardless of whether the employer or the employee was guilty of wrong or negligence; in other words, an employer who uses every possible means to safe-guard his employees, and who is careful to contribute to a fund to be used to compensate persons who are injured while in the employ of another, who has used little or no care to avoid such injury, and even though the injured employee has been guilty of negligence, in other words, the careful employer as well as the careless employee are made to suffer for the acts of a negligent employer and negligent employee. What inducement is there to an employer to spend large sums of money for safety appliances for the protection of his employees, if he is to be compelled to pay with his money, or property, to compensate injured employees or careless employees? The man who, at great expense, protects his own employees may be driven out of business by his careless and miserly competitor, who, by reason of his increased expense may be able to undersell him. All such laws are a premium on negligence. So also the employer, in the service of the same employer, whether careless or negligent, is placed upon the same basis. The effect of these compensation acts is to make the careful employer indirectly contribute to compensate the careless one, for in none of these acts is an employee given full compensation for his injuries, but in all of them the compensation allowed to both would not exceed the amount for which a recovery could be had in an action at law, and in the particular act under consideration much less than that amount is provided for, so that in effect the act takes from one injured employee, who has been careful, at least half that he might be entitled to receive, and gives it to an injured employee who has been negligent.

"A person's right to be protected from injury caused by the negligence of his employer, it seems to me is a property right, and to take that right from him in the manner above indicated, is a taking of property without due process of law."

It is rather expected that one or the other of them voluntarily will come forward with a statement. Careful reading of the four published articles inclined officials to the opinion that the general purpose of the convention was somewhat in line with the existing British-Japanese treaty touching Far Eastern interests, and that it was designed to protect China from exploitation by any third power and was not especially directed against America and Great Britain.

SEC. M'ADOO DENIES REPORTS

Next Issue of Liberty Bonds Not Decided on and Stories Unfounded.

STATEMENTS DO HARM

Interest Rate Dependent on Market Price of Past Issues of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Published reports that the Liberty loan would be for \$8,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent interest, one-half per cent above the rates on the second loan, were denied today by Secretary McAdoo. In a formal statement he said:

"The report that the next issue of Liberty bonds will be \$8,000,000,000 and at 4½ per cent and on March 15, 1918, is wholly unfounded. I wish I could make the patriotic newspapermen of America realize how mischievous and hurtful to the interests of the country such speculative statements are. When a decision has been reached about the next Liberty loan it will be announced officially. Meanwhile all statements and rumors may be disregarded."

The difficulty of planning the third loan at this time, treasury officials pointed out today, is increased by the impossibility of forecasting actual disbursements and receipts from sale of war savings stamps during the remaining six months of the fiscal year. The interest rate must be dependent somewhat on the market price of Liberty bonds of past issues at the time of the third loan.

No Knowledge of Treaty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—American officials said today they had no knowledge of the so-called secret treaty between Russia and Japan, described in the Petrograd dispatches, but they considered that to describe it as contemplating "joint armed demonstration against America and Great Britain in the Far East" was not borne out by the text of the published articles.

There is a possibility that the treaty referred to is the special convention concluded between Russia and Japan at about the same time as the so-called secret treaty. It was generally assumed here that the treaty contained some secret provisions, but its purpose was described as being to safe-guard the rights of Japanese and Russia in the Far East; to reconcile all outstanding issues between them and generally to follow the lines of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Secret Sale to Japan. At the time it was supposed that the secret articles provided for the secret sale by Russia to Japan of all of the Manchurian railways south of Harbin, the transfer to Japan of navigation rights in the Sugari river and the extension of fishing rights off the coast of Siberia.

It is probable that the United States government alone will not make any effort to secure an explanation of the meaning and purpose of these secret threats from the principals, but it

player, and which also takes away from an injured employee the right to maintain an action at law for the recovery of damages against his employer for injuries which he may sustain by reason of the negligence of the employer, and without fault on the part of the employee is fundamentally wrong. But this act even goes further and requires that an employer shall contribute to a fund which is to be used to compensate not only persons injured in his employ, but also to compensate persons injured while in the employ of others, regardless of whether the employer or the employee was guilty of wrong or negligence; in other words, an employer who uses every possible means to safe-guard his employees, and who is careful to contribute to a fund to be used to compensate persons who are injured while in the employ of another, who has used little or no care to avoid such injury, and even though the injured employee has been guilty of negligence, in other words, the careful employer as well as the careless employee are made to suffer for the acts of a negligent employer and negligent employee. What inducement is there to an employer to spend large sums of money for safety appliances for the protection of his employees, if he is to be compelled to pay with his money, or property, to compensate injured employees or careless employees? The man who, at great expense, protects his own employees may be driven out of business by his careless and miserly competitor, who, by reason of his increased expense may be able to undersell him. All such laws are a premium on negligence. So also the employer, in the service of the same employer, whether careless or negligent, is placed upon the same basis. The effect of these compensation acts is to make the careful employer indirectly contribute to compensate the careless one, for in none of these acts is an employee given full compensation for his injuries, but in all of them the compensation allowed to both would not exceed the amount for which a recovery could be had in an action at law, and in the particular act under consideration much less than that amount is provided for, so that in effect the act takes from one injured employee, who has been careful, at least half that he might be entitled to receive, and gives it to an injured employee who has been negligent.

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

Beef Pot Roasts, lb. 16c
Chuck Steaks, lb. 20c
Utah Lake Fish (Carp and Chubs), 4 lbs. 25c

MODERN MARKET

2430 Washington Ave.

Phone 2200.

6.00; veal calves, \$9.00@10.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 227; market slightly lower; tops, \$15.50; bulk of sales, \$15.40.

SHEEP—No receipts today; market steady; lambs, \$15.00@16.00; ewes, \$9.00@10.00.

HORSES—No receipts.
Today's sales:
16 hogs, 242 pounds, \$14.40.
56 hogs, 241 pounds, \$15.40.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21.—HOGS—Receipts 6000; market strong. Bulk \$15.50@16.25; heavy \$15.90@16.45; packers and butchers \$15.50@16.30; light \$15.50@16.15; pigs \$12.50@14.25.

CATTLE—Receipts 2000; market steady. Prime beef steers \$12.50@14.75; dressed beef steers \$11.00@12.50; western steers \$8.75@10.50; cows \$5.50@9.00; heifers \$6.00@10.50; stockers and feeders \$7.00@10.00; bulls \$6.00@8.00; calves \$6.00@13.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 4000; market steady. Lambs \$15.00@15.50; yearlings \$12.00@13.50; wethers \$11.00@12.50; ewes \$9.00@11.35.

Chicago Quotations

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Corn today showed a tendency to react from yesterday's bulge. Buyers were somewhat scarce and the attention of the trade seemed to center on advances that eastern roads had been rumored to the west a total to date of 17,000 empty box cars. Clear cold weather likely to improve the quality of the crop helped also to weaken the market. Opening prices, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to 7-8c lower with January \$1.24½ to 1.25 and May \$1.23 to 1.23½, were followed by a moderate decline all around.

Oats paralleled the action of corn. Signs of a renewal of export demand from the gulf, however, operated as a check on the bears. Higher quotations on hogs gave strength to provisions. The most active bidding was for ribs. Subsequently depression resulted from reports that the lifting of the railroad embargo east of Chicago had failed to stimulate corn shipping demand. The close was unsettled ¼ to 1½c net lower with January \$1.24½.

to 1.24½ and May \$1.22½ to 1.23½. Buying ascribed to packers kept the provision market most of the time on the upgrade.

CHICAGO MARKETS				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Corn—				
Jan.	1.24½	1.25	1.24½	1.24½
May	1.23	1.23½	1.22½	1.22½
Oats—				
Dec.	.78	.78½	.76½	.76½
May	.73½	.74½	.73	.73½
Pork—				
Jan.	45.95	46.32	45.95	46.30
May	45.80	45.80	45.50	45.80
Lard—				
Jan.	24.25	24.45	24.25	24.45
May	24.50	24.67	24.50	24.65
Ribs—				
Jan.	24.25	24.42	24.25	24.40
May	24.52	24.80	24.52	24.77

OMAHA LIVESTOCK
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 21.—HOGS—Receipts 7000; market 5 to 10c higher. Heavy \$16.00@16.35; mixed \$16.15@16.30; light \$16.00@16.35; pigs \$10.00@16.00; bulk of sales \$16.15@16.30.

CATTLE—Receipts 1700; market active, stronger. Native steers \$8.50@13.50; cows and heifers \$6.50@10.00; western steers \$7.50@11.50; Texas steers \$7.00@10.00; cows and heifers \$6.00@9.00; canners \$5.00@6.00; stockers and feeders \$6.00@11.00; calves \$8.75@12.75; bulls, stags, etc., \$6.00@8.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 3000; market steady. Yearlings \$11.50@13.25; wethers \$11.00@12.50; ewes \$9.50@11.25; lambs \$14.00@16.00.

UTAH STOCKS

Quotations Furnished Over the Private Wire of J. A. Hogle & Co., 2409 Hudson Avenue.

The trading on the Salt Lake market slumped somewhat today and although the stocks remained firm in most cases, the sales were rather light except on New Quincy, which transferred 11,000 shares of stock on the opening call, but passed up the second session without a sale. Columbus Rexall was fairly active, selling about 2600 shares between \$1.02½ and \$1, but closed with only 99c bid. Howell dropped a little, but sold good on both calls, there being

3000 shares transferred. Tar Baby and Tintic Standard were about the only others that were active, the former selling 3000 shares for 3½c and 3¾c, while the latter brought \$1.25 for the 1050 shares sold.

Sales.
Antelope Star, 3000 at ¾c.
Alta Tunnel, 500 at 7c.
Columbus Rexall, 450 at \$1.02½, 2063 at \$1.00.
Crown Point, 500 at 2c.
Emma Con. Copper, 200 at 29c.
Iron Blossom, 100 at 63c, 100 at 62c.
Howell, 1500 at 12½c, 1500 at 12c.
Leonora, 2000 at ¾c.
May Day, 1000 at 1c.
Michigan-Utah, 500 at 13½c.
New Quincy, 11,000 at 5c.
Original Bannock, 2000 at 3½c.
Paloma, 2000 at ¾c.
Rico Wellington, 500 at 19c.
Tar Baby, 2000 at 3½c, 2000 at 3¾c.
Tintic Standard, 1050 at \$1.25.
Zuma, 500 at 17½c.

Bank Stocks.
Deseret National, \$300 bid, \$303 asked.
Farmers & Stockgrowers, \$86.50 asked.

First National, Ogden, \$290 asked.
McCormick & Co., \$290 bid.
Merchants, \$95 asked.
Nati. Bank of Republic, \$240 bid.
National City, \$172 asked.
National Copper, \$125 asked.
Security State, \$165 asked.
Salt Lake Sec. & Trust, \$100 asked.
Utah State Natl., \$236 asked.
Utah Sav. & Trust, \$103 asked.
Walker Bros., 241 asked.
Zions Sav. & T., \$363 asked.

Industrial Stocks.
Amalgamated Sugar, \$223 asked.
Cement Securities, \$121 bid, \$123 asked.

Con. Wagon, \$103 asked.
Home Fire Ins., \$223 asked.
Independent Coal, 90c bid, 98c asked.
Lion Coal, \$90 asked.
Mt. States Tel., \$106 bid, \$107 asked.
Ogden Pk. & Prov., \$120 asked.
Standard Coal, \$54 asked.
Utah-Idaho Sugar, \$8.50 bid, \$8.75 asked.
Utah Power & Light, first preferred, \$100 asked.
Z. C. M. L., \$99.50 asked.

2 More Shopping Days

Electrical Gifts

Sensible, practical, lasting gifts are just as easy to buy and are no more expensive than those which soon find their way to the storage room in the attic. And useful gifts are infinitely more appreciated—

they show thoughtful consideration on the part of the giver. All Electrical Gifts are useful, practical gifts. They save time and energy and add to the comfort and attractiveness of the home.

ELECTRICAL GIFT SUGGESTIONS

For Wife or Mother:
Chafing Dish, Percolator, Coffee Urn, Toaster, Table Grill, Warming Pad, Iron, Hair Curlers, Vacuum Cleaner, Washing Machine, Electric Range.

For Husband or Father:
Warming Pad, Cigar Lighters, Engine and Carburetor Heater (for the automobile).

For Little Girls:
Toy Electric Range.

For Boys:
Electric Erector Toys, Small Motors, Wireless Apparatus, Telegraph Instrument.

And as a CHRISTMAS NECESSITY for the entire family, don't forget an Electric Christmas Tree Outfit—it eliminates all danger of fire and will last for years.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

Eccles Bldg.